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WEATHER—UNSETTLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

TWO CENTS

ITALIANS SMASH AHEAD ON CARSO

Cadorna's Armies Now Less
Than Ten Miles from
Trieste.

London, May 27.—A mocking, crushing answer was that which Italy's Gorizia and Carso armies today gave the Vienna war office. "The battle already is decided in our favor," said yesterday's official statement from the Austrian capital. What Gen. Cadorna's armies have since done was summed up in today's bulletin from the Rome war office.

The Austrians smashed solidly ahead on a three-mile front on the Carso, advancing at some points two miles toward Trieste, from which they are now less than ten miles. At the same time, they stormed Austrian positions in the Piava sector, registering substantial progress.

Twelve hundred and fifty prisoners have been taken by them since yesterday and the booty is large. At one point, a bold coup netted them a field battery of ten guns with ammunition.

On the Gorizia front, they took one gun, two trench mortars and seven machine guns. Forty-four officers are among the prisoners. The Italian storming columns suffered a slight reverse, which is admitted by the war office. This was at Castagnavizza, three miles northeast of Jamiano. Castagnavizza forms the northern tip of the semi-circle that is being gradually shored southward in the direction of Trieste. Italian troops reached and even passed this town, but so murderous was the Austrian gun fire that they were forced to retreat. The Austrians closed in on the invaders from all sides that Gen. Cadorna's men were compelled to evacuate ground. They struck tenaciously to the town's western boundary, however.

The lower half of the semi-circle, however, was swung a considerable distance eastward. This is on the southern part of the Carso Plateau. Here the Italians crossed the important railroad running along the coast from Monfalcone to the famous watering place Duino. An extension of this road runs straight to Trieste. Almost due north of Duino lies San Giovanni, half way between the resort and Monfalcone.

Crossed Railroad.
Near San Giovanni the Italians crossed the railroad and then pushed straight through to the outskirts of Monfalcone. The mathematical precision with which the present offensive is being carried on is causing amazement and admiration among Austro-Hungarian military critics. One of the important defense positions held by the Austrians in this latest advance is Hill 145, southwest of Monfalcone. Far to the north, on the Piava front, Cadorna's infantry brilliantly carried off the words of the Rome war office, the heights at the head of the Palcosso Valley, thus linking up the Italian positions on Mont Cucco with those on the dominating Hill 363.

London, May 27.—Frenchmen and Teutons were hard at grips last night and today in the famous quarries north of the Alsace, which Gen. Nivelle's troops captured in the first phase of the present offensive and part of which were retaken by the crown prince last week.

The French, according to the Berlin statement, launched five violent attacks against these positions without, however, making any headway. The Paris war office, on the other hand, announced the repulse of German assaults north of the Moulain De la Motte. Strong artillery actions in the Champagne are heralded in new infantry fighting.

French flyers yesterday brought down four German aeroplanes. Bombardment balloons hurled 300 kilograms of projectiles on works behind the German lines. Berlin reports "bagging" of fifteen entente machines in yesterday's air battles.

On the Anglo-German front only raids and minor infantry actions are reported. French aviators dropped six bombs on the railroad station of Pinsk. Petrograd reported today. The western part of the town burst into flames and the railway line was hit. Otherwise nothing of importance is reported from the eastern front.

The Paris war office in its night statement admits that of three Teuton attacks in the Champagne succeeded in penetrating the French first line. A French counter-attack, however, drove the invaders back except in a few trench elements. The German assaults were launched at two points, near Teton, and a little to the east of that point.

MEETING FOR PEACE DEVELOPS INTO RIOT

Chicago, May 27.—A riot broke out in a peace meeting in Grant Park this afternoon resulting in the arrest of eight speakers who had denounced President Wilson. The crowd was composed of persons unable to gain admittance to a meeting in the Auditorium Theater, where 2,000 persons demanded that the government set forth the terms on which it will make peace with Germany.

The Grant Park peace meeting was peaceful until George Roop, a speaker, abused President Wilson. Then sailors, soldiers and civilians joined in a general fight with a large number of Germans and pacifists in the crowd, and Police Capt. Lavin sent in a riot call. A squad of detectives and thirty Federal agents who had been scattered through the crowd joined the riot squad and quickly dispersed the crowd. Soldiers dragged several from the crowd. They were booked on charges of disorderly conduct and then turned over to the Federal authorities.

Jennie Stein, a Russian salesclerk, was peaceful until George Roop, a speaker, abused President Wilson. Then sailors, soldiers and civilians joined in a general fight with a large number of Germans and pacifists in the crowd, and Police Capt. Lavin sent in a riot call. A squad of detectives and thirty Federal agents who had been scattered through the crowd joined the riot squad and quickly dispersed the crowd. Soldiers dragged several from the crowd. They were booked on charges of disorderly conduct and then turned over to the Federal authorities.

There was no criticism of the administration at the Auditorium meeting for embarking in the war, but the crowd cheered speakers who said that if this war is a peoples war the people must know upon what terms it will be stopped. While Seymour Stedman, a Socialist, was speaking, red flags and handkerchiefs were waved from the galleries and boxes. Mention of Elihu Root's name in connection with a reference to the Russian mission was greeted by hisses.

"We are told that we are fighting for democracy," said Stedman. "But do we mean democracy for India, for Ireland and for other nations oppressed by the British empire? Let us make that one of the terms of peace."

300-Pound Woman Falls in Coal Hole; Sticks

Philadelphia, Pa., May 27.—It required the efforts of three policemen yesterday to dislodge Mrs. Anna Schomb, 43 years old, from a coal hole into which she had fallen. Mrs. Schmidt weighs 300 pounds and was returning from a shopping trip when she plunged into the open coal hole. Her body became wedged in the opening and when neighbors were unable to release her the police were summoned and she was dragged to the sidewalk, where it was found her kneecap was broken.

ANTI-DRAFT TALK PUT UNDER BAN

Department of Justice Threatens Arrest for Conspiration Agitators.

Soap-box orators and curb-stone agitators, who don't believe the youth of the country should register in accordance with the provisions of the war bill, approved, May 18, have at last come within the official notice of Attorney General Gregory. The Department of Justice is aroused and even if a man but thinks it within the boundaries of conscience to advise registration, he had better keep his thoughts to himself. Officers and agents of the department throughout the country have been instructed to watch rigidly for any such infractions of the law, either in spirit or in letter.

There is no doubt that propaganda designed to discourage registration has been studiously circulated throughout the nation. No one seems exactly to know who is behind it—whether secret friends of the foreign enemy or those sincere followers of Speaker Clark, who declared on the floor of the House that "conscription was undemocratic." The indisputable fact remains that there are many persons who oppose the war bill, and in opposing it, have advised with more or less frankness that its terms be ignored or evaded entirely.

Violation of Law.
Attorney General Gregory issued a statement in which he said that his attention "had just been called to the propaganda against registration," and declaring that such action was a "plain violation of the law." The Department of Justice, said the statement, is prepared to prosecute promptly any person guilty of such conduct.

ITALY RENEWS FEALTY PLEDGE

Prince, at Mount Vernon Tomb, Declares for Finish Fight.

Before the tomb of Washington, Italy yesterday renewed her pledge to fight until the end.

Carrying reverently to the American shrine at Mount Vernon a bronze wreath such as Rome once placed upon her heroes' graves, Ferdinand, Prince of Udine, paid the simple tribute of an allied people.

"In the name of my august cousin, the King of Italy," he said, as the wreath of oak leaves and laurel lay down, "I wish solemnly to declare, in this place sacred to the American nation, that we shall never lay down our arms until our liberty, and the liberties of the people who are suffering with us, shall be rendered safe against all surprises and all violence, and, at the same time, I affirm once more that our victory must be that of progress and of justice."

Under a cloudless sky the Italian mission made the pilgrimage to Washington's tomb as guests of Secretary of the Navy Daniels on the Presidential yacht Mayflower. They were accompanied by members of the army and navy and the Portuguese and Cuban ministers. The event was one of dignity and simplicity, as token of Italy's reverence for the American national hero and her friendship for the United States.

The wreath cast in bronze by the King's order in Rome, was brought across the sea to find its final resting place beside those of France and Britain at the foot of the grave. Up the steep walk to the tomb it was carried by a special platoon from the warship which brought Italy's mission to America.

Secretary Daniels described the solemnity of the pilgrimage in presenting Prince Udine. After the Prince had spoken, Guglielmo Monconi, "fearless warrior" wearing the uniform of a lieutenant commander in the Italian navy, expressed again the thought which Italy would bring to the consciousness of America—the thought of fellowship.

ANTI-WAR MOB RIOTS AND CHARGES POLICE

Cleveland Scene of Wild Disorder as Registration Nears.

(By the International News Service.)
Cleveland, Ohio, May 27.—A mob of several hundred anti-war advocates, aroused by Socialist orators, provoked a riot on the public square here this afternoon. Nearly 100 police battled with the disturbers before subduing them. Five men were arrested, among them one whom Police Capt. Martine dropped from the platform when it was being raised. The authorities to force him to register for army service.

The mob surged after the police with their captives, and charged the doors of the police station in an effort to release the prisoners.



PROPOSES ARMY OF FOOD SAVERS

Hoover Formulates Plan for Recruiting Housewives of Country.

Nationwide recruiting of women for the formation of a food-saving army, is the plan of Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator. By co-operation with State organizations, the Woman's National Defense Council and other civic bodies, it is hoped to make every woman realize the necessity of avoiding waste so that there may be enough food for America and yet leave a huge surplus to feed the nation's allies.

The plan is to ask every woman who has charge of a household to enlist as a member of the food administration and to sign a pledge that she will carry out the advice and instructions of the food administration. Mr. Hoover insists that the women of the country will play as important a part as the men in the trenches and intend to get into personal touch with them.

It is proposed to divide the woman's food army into State divisions. Through state organizations and officials, its activities will be directed and advice and instructions of national character will be added to those of the local bodies so that each individual member, or private, will know just what is expected of her.

Would Substitute Foods.
The instructions will deal with the elimination of waste, the substitution of food so that each locality may practically feed itself and thus simplify the transportation problem and food values.

"The gospel of the clean plate," is the war slogan, and the food administration will be told how the family may eat plenty and yet not be stinted by following the example of the frugal French housewife who sees that not an ounce of foodstuffs is thrown away.

America's women will be impressed with the idea that local products should be used instead of those from further afield, in order to save transport and to encourage local production. They will be asked to use during the summer season a larger proportion of vegetables in order to save those staples which are more easily kept, and to depend more largely upon staples with which the people of this country are familiar, such as corn, so that those who the allies of the United States need may be saved.

The food campaign also includes a comprehensive study of food values and advice on advantageous buying and preparation of foods. Another endeavor of the food administration will be to stimulate the preservation of perishable foods for subsequent household use.

If all these objects are attained, the food problem is solved, Mr. Hoover declares, even though there should be crop shortages.

Hold Service for Genet, Aviator Killed in War
New York, May 27.—Memorial services were held for Edmund Charles Clinton Genet, the first American aviator killed in the war, today at the All Saints Church, Briarcliff. Genet's family and many of his relatives were among the throng crowding the church, where the Stars and Stripes outside the church were at half mast, and the inside of the edifice was draped with American and French flags.

M'ADOO DECLARES ALL LOAN NEEDED

1,800,000,000 Very Lowest Amount to Carry Government, He Says.

The administration will not be satisfied with less than the \$1,800,000,000 asked of Congress. This figure is absolutely the lowest that will carry the expenses of the government, according to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who returned to Washington last night from his trip in support of the Liberty loan bond issue.

According to Mr. McAdoo, the country realizes the great financial burdens imposed upon the nation by its participation in the war, and people in all sections are reconciled to the prospect of paying additional war taxes.

The Secretary emphasized his belief that nothing could be more unsound and unsafe than to attempt to finance the war almost wholly by bond issues, and indicated that any attempt on the part of Congress to pare down the amounts asked for will be vigorously opposed. That the imposition of even further taxes may be asked within the near future was indicated by the tenor of Mr. McAdoo's statements. In discussing his tour, Secretary McAdoo said:

"I spoke specifically of the necessity of raising not less than \$1,800,000,000 in new taxes, and the response of every audience was instantaneous and gratifying. While everyone wants the new taxes to be equitably distributed, there is a willingness in fact, eagerness to make the necessary sacrifices to strengthen the government's finances and to support to the utmost the cause of a man who is going to the front. There is no objection on the part of the great mass of the people to the proposal to raise \$1,800,000,000 by taxation. I found some opposition to the amount on the part of a few small

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2 NATIONS SEEK U. S. NAVY SPIES

Agents of America and Great Britain on Trail of "Leak."

The secret services of two nations—America and England—last night were delving into the mysterious leak of United States naval plans to Germany.

On the return of the Cabinet from the trip to Mount Vernon yesterday, it was intimated that two trails were being followed and that wholesale arrests might be expected if clues being trailed by special agents developed as expected.

One line of investigation is the inspection of every message sent over the cables from the United States between the time that the naval expedition was decided upon and the date the cable censorship went into effect. Incidentally, the censorship became effective the very day the American warships reached a British port.

The immediate result of the exposure of the spy plot, which aimed at the destruction of Admiral Sims' entire fleet, has been a losing down of the government surveillance on every German in this country.

Every Teuton Watched.
Every man known as an enemy alien and many persons of German blood and lineage who have been active for the Kaiser here, are under the closest possible watch. Throughout the country, local and Federal authorities are prepared to start a vast roundup on word from Washington.

Meanwhile, within the very doors of the Navy Department itself, a sharp investigation is being made. The nature of the information reaching Germany—containing even the name of the port for which the American ships were bound—was such that it could have come from only the most confidential sources either of the Navy Department or the British admiralty.

In London, according to advices received here, a rigid investigation is being made to determine whether there has been a new outcropping of the German espionage activity which caused England's government many sleepless nights in the earlier stages of the war and which, even now, is known not to have been completely stamped out.

POWER PLANT BLOWN UP.
Muskegon, Mich., May 27.—Muskegon was shaken by a terrific explosion today. Windows were broken all over the city.

The explosion, the police said, was at the powder magazine of the Muskegon vitrified brick plant at the northern outskirts of the city, where 1,000 pounds of dynamite were stored.

Riot alarms were given by persons who believed their homes were being robbed.

Bernhardt Quits Hospital And Is Convalescing

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., May 27.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arrived at Briarcliff Lodge today. The trip was made by motor from New York. The actress stood it well. Over the door of her room was the French flag. She had her attendants lift her up, and kissed the flag. Mme. Bernhardt will convalesce here from her recent illness.

PRETTY GIRLS KISS MARINES

Bevy of Virginia Beauties Greet Retail Merchants on Return Trip.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Colonial Beach, Va., May 27.—The town of Nomini Ferry made itself solid with the United States Marine Corps today.

When the Majestic, with the Marine Corps recruiting expedition of the Washington Retail Merchants' Association on board, pulled into Nomini this afternoon the wharf was packed. Every family in that part of Virginia had come down to hear the Marine Band and see the marines, and maybe to bring in a boy for his Uncle Sammy. A band was playing. Flags were flying. Everyone was on the tiptoe and hurrahing.

As the Majestic crunched against the wharf the Marine Band struck up "Dixie," and the score of marines on board started down the gang plank. "Smack! Smack! Smack!"

The marines were being showered with kisses! From one to five pretty Virginia girls hung around the neck of every marine and were seeing him could give the most kisses, and the marines were trying to give them all back!

Nothing like it had ever happened in Nomini before, and probably never will again. The girls had just gotten all fussed up over the stunning posters that had been put up all over town, and when the band started to play and they saw the real marines they just obeyed that impulse.

"Kiss 'em, girls, kiss 'em," yelled an old farmer.

Pandemonium on Wharf.
For a minute there was pandemonium on the wharf. The Marine Band blared an air. Everyone on the wharf was yelling. The men on the boat were shouting to the girls to wait until they could get ashore. The engineer ran up to see what the excitement was and got one look, ran

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Public Information Committee Issues Preliminary Statement to Press.

The Committee on Public Information, sometimes called the censorship bureau, yesterday issued a preliminary statement to the press of the country. George Creel, who prepared the pamphlet, says in it:

"Every report of our disposal emphasizes the willingness of the press of European countries to join with their governments in the effort to prevent the use of the newspapers by the enemy. The press of the United States will equally lend itself to the national defense, and that the American press will realize the obligation of patriotism as keenly as those who make the sacrifice of service in army and navy. The policies of the committee will be based upon this assumption. Co-operation is the vital need, not grudging obedience to censored orders, and there will be earnest effort to frame all rules in such a way as to appeal to common sense as well as to patriotism."

Makes Three Distinctions.
Creel says in one part of his booklet: "The only news which we wish to keep from the authorities in Berlin is the kind which would be of tangible help to them in their military operations."

He segregates the generally into three headings: "dangerous," "questionable" and "matters which do not affect the conduct of the war, do not concern this committee and are governed only by peace-time laws of libel, defamation of character, etc."

Under the head of "dangerous," come news of naval and military movements, news about foreign missions, threats against the life of the President, news of the "Secret Service," news of merchant ships, information regarding military signals, submarine operations, hand defenses, aviation, etc.

Under the head of "questionable," Mr. Creel names narratives of military or naval life, including life in training camps, technical inventions and sensational rumors, for instance, epidemics in camps. He desires that "questionable" matter be submitted to the bureau before publication.

Holds Peace Rumors Dangerous.
Already there is criticism here of one paragraph. This is said to be the suggestion, not of Mr. Creel, but of the State Department. It reads: "Speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany."

It is said that if the censorship section should be put in the espionage bill, President Wilson could then forbid any discussion of peace, even though a great section of the country was interested in such a possibility, and desired it.

Mr. Creel says that some of the belligerents have even tried to refuse real news to neutrals. His policy will be otherwise, he says, adding that there "will be a full flow of news" to South and Central America.

Except "Constructive" Criticism.
The question of criticism of government policies has been much discussed in connection with the censorship bill now pending in Congress. For the committee on public information Mr. Creel says:

DENMAN RAPS AT GOETHALS' TALK

Refers to "Steel Trust Dinner" in Deploring Wooden Ship Speech.

William Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a formal statement last night reproved Gen. George W. Goethals for his recent New York speech, discussing matters of policy in ship building.

"We believe that the hearings of committees of Congress, and not a public dinner with the head of the steel trust, are the places for the discussion of matters of policy with regard to ship building," Chairman Denman stated. Officially interpreted this as a sharp rebuke to Gen. Goethals, who had referred to the wooden ship program as "hopeless." Mr. Denman strongly intimated that interested groups of capitalists had sought to disturb the relations existing between Gen. Goethals and members of the Shipping Board. Mr. Denman's statement was as follows:

Claims, but One Purpose.
"The Shipping Board has but one purpose in its activities in Washington at the present time. That is to use its utmost endeavors and powers to defeat the submarine campaign of the German empire. No person nor any interested groups of capitalists can draw anyone of us into a controversy with Gen. Goethals, nor do we think that the general is seeking it."

"If all the ships that can be built in the next year or eighteen months, are built, there would still be need for a thousand wooden ships to make good the deficit in our merchant tonnage, even though the German rate of destruction is reduced to half that established in the month of April. I do not know whether a thousand wooden ships can be built in eighteen months. There was a hope expressed that we could, and I

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TWIN CYCLONES CLAIM 100 DEAD

Nine Illinois Towns in the Stricken District—Six Hundred Injured.

(By the International News Service.)
Chicago, May 28.—More than 100 persons were crushed to death in the twin cyclones that swept rushing across the State of Illinois late Saturday afternoon and then spent their force in Western Indiana.

Wire communication with the stricken districts was being slowly restored tonight.

Large gangs of rescue workers are still digging in the ruins at Charleston and Mattoon in the belief that more bodies may be found. Many farming communities directly in the path of the storm have not been heard from and at least a score of 600 injured victims are reported dying tonight. The death list may reach 125.

Property Damage \$2,000,000.
Early estimates place the property damage at approximately \$2,000,000. State militia, scores of Red Cross workers and hundreds of physicians reached Mattoon and Charleston early today and set about the work of rescue.

For many hours a single telegraph wire was the sole means of communication reaching out from the city of Mattoon. It was commandeered by the State authorities and railways for urgent business. Tonight, twenty-five injured were under treatment and 1,500 persons were homeless.

Charleston's entire business section is a mass of ruins. Both railroad stations, a hotel, four large grain elevators and all the public utility plants were razed to the ground. The city is under martial law, but a company of National Guardsmen is patrolling the streets.

The storm played many weird pranks at Charleston. A two-story story brick building on the outskirts of the town, housing a garage and blacksmith shop, was blown away.

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MOTHER TAKES THREE WITH HER TO DEATH

Poverty and Sickness Made Life Struggle Too Great.

New York, May 27.—In two little bare rooms away up in a tenement at West Thirty-fifth street, Mrs. Nellie Cordi today turned on the gas jets and killed her three children and herself. The floors of the little rooms were cold and bare, the beds were rags on boards.

A year ago Mrs. Cordi's husband was strong and able to work. The family was happy and had plenty. Sickness came—the great white plague—and with the sickness came enforced idleness, and although the husband tried and tried, always came failure and then more sickness and deeper want.

Wearily with the struggle the young mother-who was only 30-decided to end it all. While the husband was out searching for work she lay down beside her three young ones and turned on the gas.

They were all dead when the door was forced.

WINDS HALT LONG FLIGHT.
New York, May 27.—Because of high winds the nonstop aeroplane flight of Edward A. Kelly, an American captain of the Royal Flying Corps, from New York to Wheeling was postponed today until next Wednesday.

The financial difficulties which prevented the trip yesterday have been straightened out.

SIX BOATS SUNK.
London, May 27.—Six Faroe Island fishing boats were sunk by German submarines, Copenhagen advices say. Thirty fishermen perished.